BEFORE THE 1 POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD STATE OF WASHINGTON 2 IN THE MATTER OF 3 VIRGIL L. ADAMS, 4 PCHB No. 78 Appellant, 5 FINDINGS OF FACT vs. AND CONCLUSION 6 STATE OF WASHINGTON, DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY, Respondent. 8 9

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This matter, the appeal by the appellant from the refusal by the Department of Ecology to approve a proposed sewage collection and treatment system at Kamilche Point, Mason County, came on for hearing before all members of the Pollution Control Hearings Board in the conference room of the Department of Ecology at St. Martin's College, Lacey, on March 20 and 21, 1972.

Appellant was represented by his attorney, Ernest L. Meyer, and the respondent appeared through its counsel, Charles W. Lean, Assistant Attorney General.

Witnesses on behalf of both appellant and respondent were sworn and testified, and exhibits were admitted. Counsel later filed written arguments.

From the testimony presented and exhibits introduced, the Pollution Control Hearings Board makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT

I.

The appellant is the owner of a tract of land in Mason County which he purchased in July, 1968 for one hundred forty-five thousand dollars (\$145,000). The property is approximately forty acres in size, and is part of the platted Town of Kamilche.

II.

Since purchasing the property, the appellant has spent an addition \$35,000 for improvement of the land; about \$7,000 for engineering design and consultation in connection with the sewage disposal plant and an unspecified amount for legal services arising from this appeal.

III.

The property in question borders on Little Skookum Inlet, hereafter referred to as Skookum Inlet, one of the most productive shellfish areas in South Puget Sound.

IV.

Any contamination of the shellfish in Skookum Inlet by pathogenic matter would destroy their marketability.

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If the appellant's property referred to in Finding I is to be used for residential purposes, a method of sewage disposal must be devised

FINDINGS OF FACT
AND CONCLUSION

which will adequately protect shellfish in Skookum Inlet from contamination.

VI.

The Department of Social and Health Services exercises sanitary control of shellfish pursuant to Chapter 69.30 RCW, and should on proper application be able to advise the Department of Ecology and/or the appellant under what terms and conditions, if at all, it would approve a sewage disposal plant to be developed which would adequately serve property owned by the appellant.

VII.

The Department of Ecology has the responsibility and authority on proper application by the appellant and after consultation with the Department of Social and Health Services to advise the appellant under what terms and conditions if at all, a sewage disposal plant could be developed which would adequately serve the property owned by the appellant.

CONCLUSION

Our only Conclusion is that if, in modern parlance there is "no way" in which the sewage from appellant's property can be disposed of without endangering shellfish in the Kamilche area, he should be (and should have been so advised when he made his first inquiry) and if there are terms and conditions under which sewage disposal would be acceptable, he should be advised of those terms and conditions, so that he could determine whether they were economically feasible for him.

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FINDINGS OF FACT

1	DONE at Olympia, Washington this 5th day of December, 1972.
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